

XMAS HAMPERS.

We beg to Notify Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following Reduced Rates —

No. 1 HAMPER—\$36.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Moot & Chandon Dry Imperial Champagne. | 1 Qt. Superb Tawny Port. |
| 1 Pt. Blackberry Brandy. | 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 1 Qt. Old Brown Sherry E.S. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. | 1 Qt. D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. King Geo. IV. or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. |
| | 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. |

No. 2 HAMPER—\$30.

- | |
|--|
| 1 Qt. Guillemart Champagne. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. |
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. |
| 2 Qts. King Geo. IV. or Perfection Whisky. |
| 2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port. |
| 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Qt. D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 1 Qt. Vino de Pasto Sherry. |
| 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. |

No. 3 HAMPER—\$26.

- | |
|--|
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. |
| 1 Pt. G. F. Peppermint. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. |
| 2 Qts. Sup. R.O. Port. |
| 2 Qts. King Geo. IV. or Perfection Whisky. |
| 1 Qt. Engbrand's XXX Brandy. |
| 1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry W.S. |
| 1 Qt. D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. Madec Claret. |
| 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. |

GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.,

Tel. Central No. 135.

HONGKONG.

A Timely Warning!

THE Festive Season is approaching and it is everyone's duty to be prepared for the celebration so that friends can be entertained, and the spirit of hospitality should be in every home

We offer you a choice of all that is best in festive fare and submit the following:—

Farm Fed

Beef in Prime Cuts, Geese,
Capons, Chickens, Sucking Pigs.

Own Cured

Hams and Bacon.

Prime Australian

Beef, Mutton, Lamb.
Meat, Game, and Pork Pies.
Sausages, Sausage Meats, Etc.
Order Early and Insure Satisfaction.

The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

(1597)

WE HAVE JUST LANDED A CONSIGNMENT OF
SWISS CHEESE, FINEST QUALITY
Without Crust

In tins of 6 Portions the Tin \$1.40
In tins of Whole Cakes, " " \$1.30
AND FANCY LEATHER VANITY CASE \$4.50

THE FRENCH STORE,

Phone 784.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

WORLD THEATRE.

TO-DAY TILL SATURDAY, 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.
A PHOTODRAMATIC MELODY OF THE SOUL

"THE LULLABY"

STARRING
JANE NOVAK
AND A BRILLIANT CAST

A picture as tender in theme as the songs of Childhood—beginning with the plaintive strain of a mother's devotion, subdued and peaceful, and swelling to a mighty crash of symphonic vibrations in a climax, tremendous and startling! Like a magical number that stays in your brain long after its inception and is remembered with a thrill of joy for its beauty, this picture will stay with you long after you leave the theatre. It is, in fact

A PICTURE YOU CAN'T FORGET.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FEATURE WITH SPECIAL MUSIC.
NO ADVANCE OF PRICE.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW, 2.30 & 7.15 p.m.
A THRILLING CHAPTER PLAY WITH CHINESE TITLES

"Mr. NOBODY" (Ep. 4 in 4 parts).

WAR LEADERS' MONEY GRANTS.

CAPITAL RETAINED BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

ONLY INTEREST PAID.

F.M. SIR W. ROBERTSON'S DISCLOSURES.

British admirals and generals who were given grants of public money in recognition of their services to the country in the war have not been trusted with the disposal of the award, but have been allowed only interest on the capital sum.

This official action, which will greatly surprise the public, has been revealed by a remark made by Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson in a review of the "Life of Lord Wolseley," just published.

Among the principal awards after the Great War were the following:

Earl Beatty	£100,000
Earl Haig	100,000
Viscount Jellicoe	50,000
Viscount Allenby	50,000

It can now be stated that these leaders were astonished to hear after the awards had been made that they were not to be given control of the money.

CONSENT REFUSED.

How he unsuccessfully attempted to obtain his grant was described by Sir William Robertson to a *Daily Mail* reporter who sought from him further information on the matter. Sir William, who was granted £100,000, said: "When the award had been granted, in August, 1919, I asked my bankers in a casual way to go over to the Treasury and obtain it."

Shortly afterwards I received official intimation by letter that I was to receive the interest on the money, and not the money itself. I was asked to give my formal consent to this. I refused, and requested that I might be allowed to dispose of the money myself.

I was then told that the Government had decided that only the interest on the awards was to be paid out and not the awards themselves. The capital, it was stated, was to be held in control for the benefit of the heirs.

I wrote to Mr. Lloyd George, then Prime Minister, but it was no use. Though I did not give my formal consent to the Government's procedure, I was not allowed to obtain the money. After the correspondence had gone on for some time, the Public Trustee wrote to me and asked me when I was going to make arrangements about the money, as I was losing interest.

Five months had then elapsed since the award was approved, but the interest for that time was not allowed me. My solicitor told me that if I brought the case to court I should win it easily on legal grounds.

Earl Beatty and Earl Haig at one time thought of bringing their cases to court, especially with regard to the payment of interest owing to them in the same way as mine. They did not do so, however. I let the matter drop too, as I was tired of it all.

ONLY GILT-EDGED.

It appears that the Government wish the grant to be used as a maintenance, to ensure that a man given a certain rank will be able to live up to that rank. Presumably the interest is to be given to the heirs as long as there are any. Several of the officers given awards had no heirs.

I am not making any complaint about the matter to-day. I regard it as past history.

The awards are under the care of the Public Trustee. I was allowed a voice in the selection of the securities in which the money is invested. Of course, only gilt-edged securities, and nothing speculative, may be chosen.

While the money is granted by Parliament, there appears to be no parliamentary authority for its non-payment as a capital sum.

NEW MEDAL CLASPS.

LITTLE WAR EVERY YEAR SINCE 1918.

As a result of the fighting that has taken place in Mesopotamia since the Armistice, a new medal known as the General Service Medal was struck to cover operations in those parts of the Empire for which the Africa and India General Service Medals and the Sudan Medal should not be granted.

A soldier who has received one of these general service medals is entitled only to a clasp for any further campaigns in a country covered by that medal.

The system was adopted as a measure of economy. The saving in silver alone is considerable.

It is from the clasps to the various general service medals that we get an indication of the amount of fighting that has taken place since the armistice. Actually there has been a different little war every year since 1918.

In 1919 and 1920 clasps to the General Service Medal were given for "Iraq," "Kurdistan," "N. W. Persia" and "S. Persia." In 1920, too, there was trouble in Somaliland, for which a clasp to the African Medal was granted.

In India, during 1921, the clasps "Waziristan" and "Mahsud" were added to the Indian General Service Medal, and operations in 1921-22 were responsible for a further clasp "Mahdud, 1921-22."

And now the airmen and soldiers who served in Kurdistan in 1923 will receive the first clasp that has been authorised on the recommendation of the Royal Air Force for a campaign under the direction of an air officer commanding in the field.

GREAT XMAS SALE

LADIES should Call and Inspect our Wonderful Display of

FRENCH BEADED BAGS

Just brought out to the Far East for the First Time

FROM

PARIS.

We are also showing at Reduced Prices specially for the Xmas Season

GOERZ CAMERAS

BINOCULARS, RACE AND THEATRE GLASSES.

WATCHES

IN

GOLD AND PLATINUM

AND

PLATINUM SET WITH SAPPHIRES

NECKLACES

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS

IN

REAL AMBER

Messrs. HALL, LAW & Co.,

TELEPHONE 3217.

30-32, Des Vœux Road Central.

The Day of the Knight is Here!

IT IS THE

WILLYS-KNIGHT

Simplest and most trouble-free type of motor ever invented.

It has the most distinctive and gracefully balanced body of any car in the market.

1.—The Willys-Knight car is the four cylinder motored car that makes the six unnecessary.

The Knight motor is steam principle. The valves are two cylindrical sleeves with rectangular slots or ports which when they register with each other and the ports in the block allow the ingress and egress of the gases without obstruction. These wide open passages, particularly on the exhaust side, permit a more thorough cleaning of the burnt gases from the combustion chamber than any other type of motor, so that every ounce of energy available is utilized from the explosive mixture, which gives as such tremendous power.

2.—It has no valve to grind and no carbon to clean.

The combustion chamber is completely surrounded by water and an alloy piston noted for its great heat radiating qualities is used so neither the combustion chamber nor the head of the piston gets hot enough to bake the residue from the exposed gases to form carbon while there is still enough heat maintained to handle the explosive mixture effectively.

3.—It is the only type of motor that improves with use.

While carbon can not form in the combustion chamber, still a certain amount of the residue from the burnt gases works up behind the wide sealing ring in the cylinder head and as this building in process obtains, it keeps pushing this sealing ring more tightly against the inner sleeve until it completely seals the compression chamber developing more power with every mile the motor is driven.

4.—It is the only type of motor that wears in while other wears out.

All parts in the Willys-Knight car are assembled with wide clearance between each other and oil is forced into these clearances under heavy pressure so that the entire assembly is lapping or wearing in on these heavy films of oil instead of wearing out. In other words, every bearing in this motor is an oil bearing instead of a metal to metal bearing which is necessary in the construction of a poppet valve motor in order to keep it quiet with subsequent quick wear and noise.

It has eliminated one hundred and sixty two quick wearing parts necessary in the operation of a cylindered poppet valve motor. There are no hammering parts such as cams striking against push rods, push rods against valve stems, or valve heads snapping back into their seats through the medium of heavy springs, etc.

THE MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.,

Sole Distributors.

53-51, Des Vœux Road Central.

Telephone No. 977.

Head Office: 1st floor, Telephone 1840.

Foamite Firefoam

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FIRE
EXTINGUISHER.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

Tel. Central 236.

2, Queen's Buildings.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

TO-DAY,

at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES

ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN

AND

CONWAY TEARLE

IN

"ONE WEEK OF LOVE"

7 parts.

AT ORDINARY PRICES:

TO-MORROW XMAS DAY

Xmas Tree-Prize Drawing for Gold Watches,
Toys, etc., etc.

— SHOWING —

"SATURDAY NIGHT"

9 parts

A Paramount Super-Production.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

MR. APPLETON AND COSTS OF
PRODUCTION.

At the fourth meeting of the Committee on Industry and Trade, on November 12th, evidence was taken from Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, on behalf of the federation. Mr. Appleton suggested that, in view of increasing competition, British industry must reduce its costs of production in order to avoid lowering the standard of living in the country. Without discussing in detail all the factors entering into costs of production, his opinion was that labour costs could not be further lowered, but that higher standards of organizing and directive capacity as well as of manual effort, were required.

As regard the other factors, he suggested that the cost of insurances could be lowered, that the number of commissions charged between the producer and the consumer should be reduced, and that the burden of rates and taxes was still too high. In regard to distribution, Mr. Appleton advocated the creation of new open markets for the supply and distribution particularly of foodstuffs, the improvement and cheapening of transport facilities, and in particular State control and development of waterways.

The federation, he stated, had given very serious attention to the relations between the parties engaged in production, and wished to stress the desirability of developing the human side of industry by making intelligent workpeople parties to the business rather than mechanical parts of it. Mr. Appleton further mentioned the desirability of securing, under proper safeguards, the enforcement and extension of voluntary agreements between employers' associations and trade unions. In conclusion, he recommended that in connection with industrial disputes the appointment of a country of inquiry should be more frequently resorted to; and that machinery should be set up by the employers' associations and the trade unions for the wider diffusion among the workpeople of industrial and commercial information.

DEEPEST MINE IN THE WORLD.

GOLD MINE 6,725 FEET BELOW
THE SURFACE.

Brazil contains the mine that goes the deepest below the surface of the earth, although the deepest below sea level and the nearest therefore to the centre of the earth is in the United States, says Dr. T. T. Read, of the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

The deepest hole in the earth is a gold mine in the state of Minas Geraes, and is known as the Morro Velho or St. John del Rey mine. It is owned by the St. John del Rey Mining Company, an English Corporation, which has been working it almost continuously since 1824.

The mine is 6,725 feet below the surface at the top of the shaft through which it is entered. The next deepest mine is in the Kolar gold field of India, where one shaft descends to 6,140 feet. The Village Deep mine in South Africa goes to 6,100 feet. The deepest in the United States is Tamarack No. 5, a copper mine in the Lake Superior region, with a depth of 5,308 feet. The bottom of this shaft is 4,100 feet below the level of the sea, while that of the St. John del Rey is only 3,935 feet below sea level, since the mouth of the shaft is in a mountain country 2,768 feet above sea level. The Tamarack mine goes nearest to the centre of the earth.

The temperature of the rock at the lowest level of the St. John del Rey mine is 117 degrees. The miners work in an air temperature of 98 deg. The outside air has an average temperature of 88 deg., but is cooled to 42 deg. before being forced to the lowest levels, from which it is drawn to the surface by powerful fans. On its way to the lowest depths it gains heat from the rocks and from its own compression, because air at that great depth is considerably denser than air at sea level.

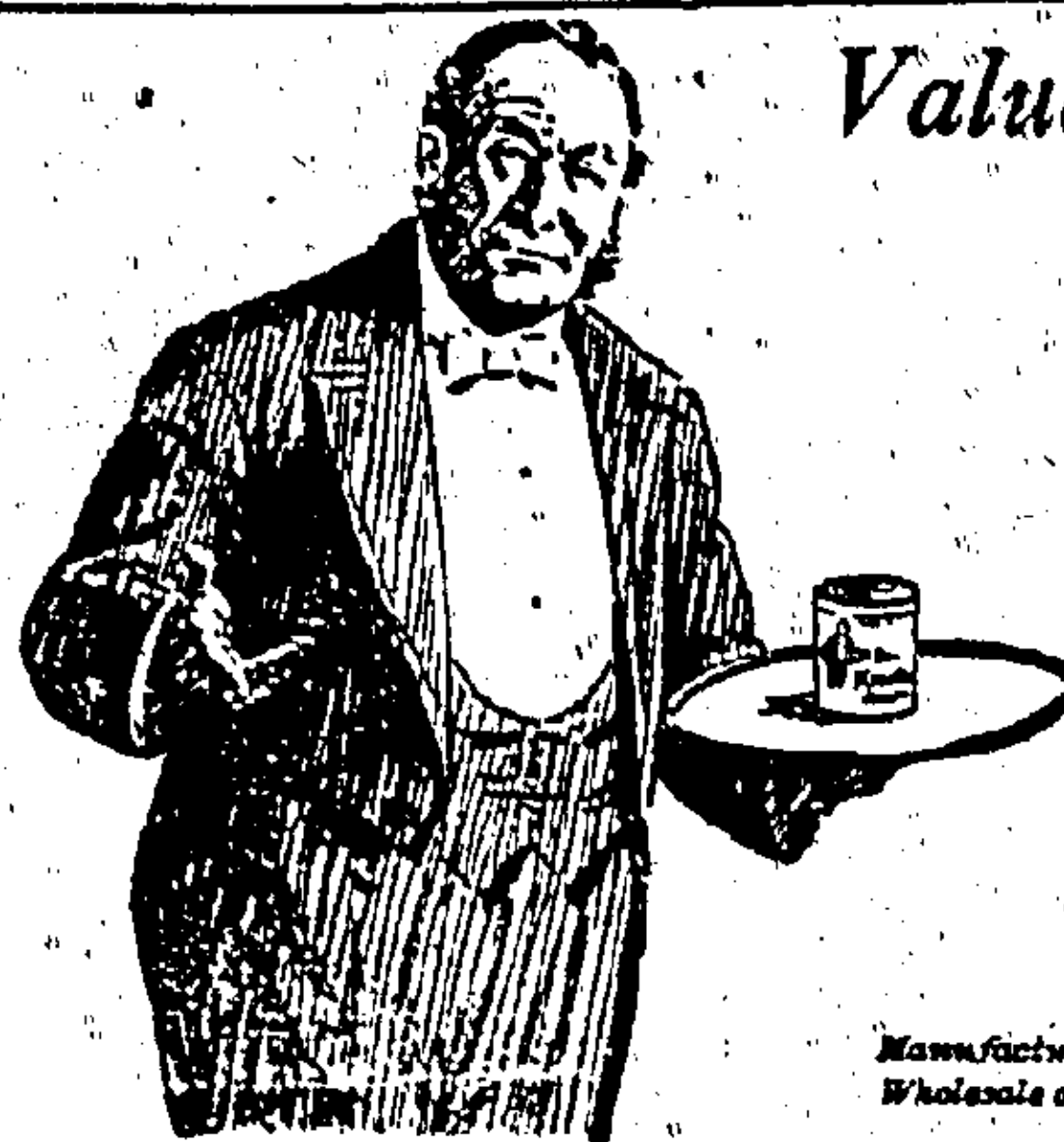
The deepest hole in the bedrock foundation of the crust of the earth has been recently reported to have been drilled in South Africa. It is not the deepest from the surface, but the point is that its 5,300 feet of depth is all in the pre-Cambrian strata, the underlying rocks which were laid down and finished some hundred million or so years ago. The other deep bores mentioned above are in rocks of more recent formation, or even, especially in the case of the Tamarack shaft, in superposed sedimentary material.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS
DECEMBER 23rd, 1924.

Hongkong and Shanghai	\$11.80
Bankers	\$12.50
Central Insurance	\$12.50
Union Insurance	\$12.50
Yangtze Insurance	\$14.00
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$6.95
Douglas Steamships	\$5.90
H.K. & M. Steamboats	\$136.00
"Star" Ferries	\$150.00
China Sugars	\$94.00
Langkate (combined)	\$12.22
Kowloon Wharves	\$278.00
Whampoa Docks	\$148.00
Hongkong Wharves	\$108.00
New Engineering	\$7.70
Hongkong Land	\$108.00
Hongkong Hotels	(old) \$113.00 & a.
	(new) \$113.00
Frampshire Estates	\$124.00
Ewo Cotton Mills	\$12.00 & a.
Shanghai Cottons	(old) \$113.00 & a.
	(new) \$113.00
Oriental	\$12.00
Cement	\$26.10
Hongkong Paper	\$38.00
China Portland Cement	\$32.00
Dairy Farms (combined)	\$32.00
Waterboats	\$154.00
Watsons	(old) \$32.00 (new) \$12.00
Hongkong Electric	\$42.00
China Lights (combined)	\$24.00
Hongkong Tram	\$46.00
Peak Tramways (old)	\$26.00 & a.
Peak Tramways (new)	\$11.00
"Shell" Transport	\$57.00

a-buyers; a-sellers; a-sales.



Valued Friends

Real friends, once made, never change, sir. Friends are rare and very valuable.

They're like Kensitas, sir, always the same and never depreciate.

That's why people always stick to Kensitas when once they try them.

They have discovered that Kensitas are "as good as good cigarettes can be."

John

Manufacturers: J. WILK & SONS, Ltd., 174-176 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1, ENGLAND.
Wholesale only: DONNELLY & WHITE, Distributors for Hongkong and South China,
2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Telephone: Central 434.

Obtainable at
LANE CRAWFORD LTD
Tabacqueria Filipina,
Grecos, Egyptian Tobacco Store,
and all high-class Tobacconists.
At 95 cents per tin of 50

Kensitas

the preferred cigarette

Your Most Amazing Screen Adventure!

HERE'S the greatest
screen entertainment
ever seen.

Over the glorious wilderness trail with the pioneers of '49. Thrill on thrill—Indian fight, buffalo hunt, prairie fire—all REAL.

And a glowing love story. With Lois Wilson and J. Warren Kerrigan.

From the popular novel by
Emerson Hough
Adapted by Jack Cunningham



"The COVERED WAGON"

A JAMES CRUZE PRODUCTION
PRESENTED BY JAMES CRUZE
A Paramount Picture

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

HONGKONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

On and after the 1st JANUARY, 1925, the Head Office (and Registered Office) of the above Company will be situated on the Third Floor of St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

Telephones ... Central 4581 (two lines).
Postal Address ... P.O. Box 583, Hongkong.
Telegrams ... "FERROCONCO," Hongkong.
Code ... Bentley's.

[1551]

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

SMOKER'S NOVELTIES
OF ALL KINDS.

We offer the BEST SELECTION TO BE SEEN
in HONGKONG of Novelties Just Received from
LONDON.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA
LEADING TOBACCONISTS, OPPOSITE QUEEN'S THEATRE



Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Cures Coughs, Colds,
Croup, Sore Throat,
Hoarseness, Bronchitis,
Whooping Cough and all
Throat Diseases.

Sold Everywhere.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA FOR

RESIDENCE, FARMING, TRAVEL.

The Union of South Africa is a seat of Western culture and civilization. Europeans have been settled there for nearly three centuries.

It is a country that merits the attention of those Europeans who contemplate leaving the Far East. If they are retiring on pension, there are many pleasant South African towns in which to live. Or if they seek a career, and have a moderate capital there is scope in South Africa for farming, for instance in fruit-growing.

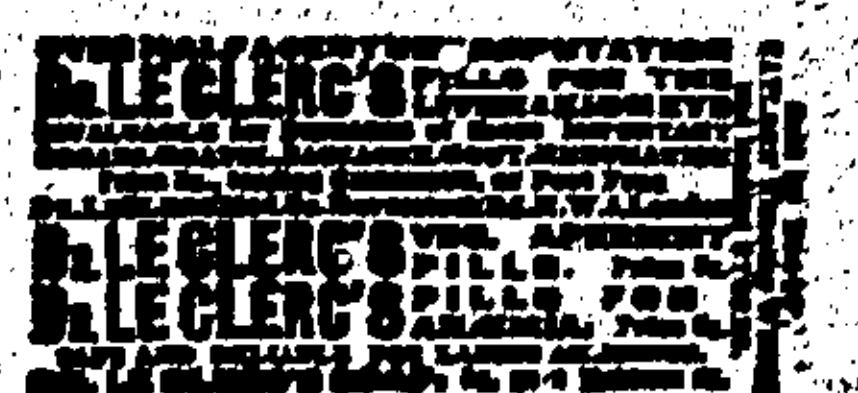
The climate is good. It is sunny but temperate being neither inclement in winter nor oppressive in summer. It is a genial climate in which Europeans, including women and children, thrive without periodically going abroad.

Educational facilities for the young are excellent. The larger towns are up-to-date and well-equipped. There are numerous resorts—mountain, river and seacoast, for occasional change. In short, the Union of South Africa is a more than ordinarily attractive country for those who have an assured income or the capital with which to start a career.

A comprehensive official publication on the subject is being issued. It contains, for twenty typical South African towns, specific data about climate, environment, amenities, housing, cost of living, servants; and generally such information as will enable aspirants to judge urban residential conditions in the Union of South Africa. Expensive publications on farming are also available.

Apply to the Publicity Agent, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

WD.



FOURTH BIG PICTURE of ANNIVERSARY MONTH at THE CORONET

TO-DAY,
at
2.30,
5.15,
7.15
and
9.15
p.m.
at
Usual
Prices



TO-DAY,
at
2.30,
5.15,
7.15
and
9.15
p.m.
at
Usual
Prices

WALLACE BERRY
in
RICHARD,
THE LIONHEARTED
COMPANION PICTURE TO
ROBIN HOOD

HERE IS ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW AT
THE CORONET

Christmas once more!

Ties
Socks
Gloves
Mufflers
Woolies
Stockings
Handkerchiefs
Silk Scarves
Motor Rugs
Umbrellas
Walking Sticks

Time rushes madly on, and again we find ourselves in the throes of the month of goodwill and gifts.
There will be no difficulty whatever in obtaining acceptable and useful presents, at reasonable cost, if you visit—
Mackintosh's store, where you will find a splendid array of Gifts that will save you much time and worry in selecting just those useful and serviceable presents that are bound to please.

Mackintosh & Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.



TAKE A PEG
OF
JOHN BEGG

BLUE CAP
AND
GOLD CAP

**DONNELLY
&
WHYTE,**

SOLE AGENTS.

TEL. 636.

JUST ARRIVED.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF
HUNTLEY & PALMERS
PEEK FREAN

JACOB'S
FANCY ASSORTED

BISCUITS.
THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

WHITEAWAY'S
GREAT TOY BAZAAR
IN
"XMAS AVENUE"

ON
**THE MAIN
FLOOR**
OF
OUR STORE

**THE
FINEST
SHOW**
IN
TOWN.

OPEN TILL 6 O'CLOCK EVERY EVENING TILL XMAS EVE
INCLUDING SATURDAY, THE 26TH.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
20, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SEND FOR XMAS CATALOGUE

THE SHANGHAI MURDER. FRESH LIGHT ON THE MYSTERY.

Fresh light was thrown on the shocking murder of Miss Marren Olsen at her home, 170, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, last week, by the discovery of a table leg, covered with blood, lying in the bathroom close to the body. On searching the house, says the N.C. Daily News, the police found the rest of the table, a very small affair, lying in a kind of cellar underneath the house. This leg had obviously been broken off, and judging by the state of the wood at the break, quite recently. That robbery was not the motive which inspired the murder is obvious from the fact that a large amount of silver was left lying in its accustomed place around the house, while nothing appeared to have been disturbed.

A long gown, such as houseboys are accustomed to wear was found, covered in blood, lying in the bathroom. Nothing has been heard either of the new servants or of the old, but the police are following up a strong clue, and are confident that it is now only a matter of time before they will lay hands on at least one of the men. Naturally suspicion is thrown on the servants, and a loophole in being left open by the police in their efforts to trace them. Indeed, the public may rest assured that they will be in custody before many days are past.

Miss Olsen's body was found in the bathroom with the head drooping over the side of the bath, and her back to the door. It must have been while she was in this position on her knees that the last blows, at the back of the head, were dealt. From the trail of blood through the house it now seems that the unfortunate lady fled from her assailant to the telephone. Frightened now at what he had done, the murderer must have beaten her away from this instrument and she fled to the bathroom, most probably hoping to lock herself in. Doubtless she was too weak to accomplish this object and the man entered the room and completed his horrible task.

LOCAL SPORT.

HOCKEY.

H.K.C.C. 1st XI. v. H.K.S. R.G.A.

The following team will represent the H.K.C.C. 1st XI. v. H.K.S. R.G.A., on the U.S.R.C. ground at 4.30 p.m. today:—P. W. F. Mills, H. Owen-Hughes, C. L. R. Becher, A. S. Hett, E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), L. P. Ralph, G. B. More, G. B. Hett, W. J. Woodward, E. L. Sim, and B. D. Evans.

H.K.C.C. 1st XI. v. GRENADEIERS.

In this match on the Marine ground at 3.45 p.m., December 28th, the Hongkong H.C. team will be composed of:—P. W. F. Mills, C. F. Manolo-Hughes, C. L. R. Becher, A. S. Hett, E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), L. P. Ralph, T. J. Price, G. B. Hett, W. J. Woodward, E. L. Sim, and B. D. Evans.

MARRIED v. SINGLE.

In addition to the Club matches for Christmas Eve and Boxing Day, there will be a Married v. Single match on Christmas afternoon at the U.S.R.C. at 3.15 p.m. After the match, by kind permission of the U.S.R.C., tea will be served to the teams, their friends, and members of the U.S.R.C. and H.K.C.C. All ladies are cordially invited. Married teams will be as follows:—
Married:—E. W. Hamilton, C. F. Manolo-Hughes, J. Wedlake, Rev. E. W. L. Martin, E. J. R. Mitchell, Rev. W. Evans, Capt. W. D. Bacon, G. B. Hett, Capt. A. A. Hayes-Newington, Lieut. Condit, C. W. Bower, R.N., and B. D. Evans (capt).
Single:—P. W. F. Mills, Capt. R. M. Newton King, C. L. R. Becher, Lieut. D. J. Allfree, A. S. Hett (capt.), L. P. Ralph, Lieut. Ashby, R.N., G. B. More, W. J. Woodward, H. G. Gardner, and Lieut. C. H. Dickens.

CRICKET.

I.R.C. v. NAVY.

In this friendly match, to be played on the Navy's ground on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m., the following will represent the Indian Recreation Club 2nd XI:—Sirdar Khan (capt.), D. Rumjahn, H. Sirdar Khan, S. A. R. Ismail, E. A. D. Rumjahn, N. B. Kitchell, M. P. Madar, Y. A. Wahab, A. B. Minu, J. Cassim-bhai, and J. Akber. Reserve: A. K. Minu.

GOLF.

BOGEY POOL AT FANLING.

The Bogey Pool at Fanling on Dec. 20th and 22nd attracted 27 entries. T. C. Monaghan, 1 up, won.

FOOTBALL.

ARMY v. SOUTH CHINA.

The match arranged between the Army and South China on Christmas Day has been cancelled.

CANTON NEWS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Mr. Chan Hing Hon, managing-director of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, has been accused of irregular management, including the payment of salary to persons unnecessary or not existing. Mr. Wong Tong, acting managing-director of the line during the absence of Mr. Chan on leave, has been ordered to make a report of the alleged irregularities to the office of the Generalissimo within two days after receipt of order. This line, originally owned by Sen in January, 1923, and since then, it has had four different directors by appointment of the Generalissimo. The point of the Generalissimo is that the line is now in a very bad condition, it is said, as no important improvement has been made on it since it was taken over by the government. Three fires occurred during the first fortnight in December, one involved the destruction of the railroad police station, another the ticket station at Wongshe, and the third was on a mixed train southward from Yingtak. Mr. Chan Hing Hon was for some time with the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad.

UNABLE TO PAY.

The Kuomintang authorities in Canton have been advised by Mr. Samuel Wong, director-general of the Kwangtung Arsenal at Sheksheng, that the Arsenal will not be able to keep its agreement to pay the Davis Company of Hongkong for machinery furnished several years ago. It may be recalled that the Company was to reclaim the machinery last May, but was prevented from doing so by the Reds.

ALLEGED ROBBERY FROM A STRIKE AGENT.

Li Pak Ting, claiming to be representative of the 7,000 dismissed employees of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company in Shanghai, came to Canton to get assistance from the Workers' Congress of the Kuomintang. He has reported to the Police that, while he was walking on the Wai Fook Loo Road, he was struck on the back by an unknown person, rendered unconscious, and known person, rendered unconscious, and robbed of \$300 in foreign banknotes and about \$50 in silver coins. The funds, he told the Police by whom he was picked up, were subscriptions procured from different sources for the relief of the unemployed in Shanghai. That he had been attacked by some one, there is no doubt, but there are differing opinions regarding his story about the money lost, according to a local daily.

OPIUM REGULATIONS.

The War Funding Bureau, now controlling the opium sale monopoly in Canton, has issued a public notice in the Canton newspapers that, henceforth, no more searches for unauthorized opium smokers or illicit opium sales and dens will be made without the presence of the Police. The Kuomintang agents have been a great nuisance to the populace by entering private houses at all times under the pretext of searching for unlicensed opium smokers or unstamped business documents and the like. There have been cases in which robbery had been committed under such pretext.

A NEW MILITARY ROAD.

The first section of the military road from Canton to Sheklung was completed on December 20th, when General Hsu on December 20th, when General Hsu, commanding the Cantonese Department of the Red Army, formally opened it for public traffic. The other sections, which will be several miles long, are in course of construction under the direction of the engineers' company of the Army. The road is 24 feet wide.

SHOOTING "A WONKIS" SORT OF DOG.

A SHANGHAI PROSECUTION.

In H.M. Police Court at Shanghai, last week, before Mr. C. W. King, Magistrate, Mr. H. P. King was summoned on the complaint of Mr. H. S. Lindsay, under the Malicious Injury to Property Act, 1861, for maliciously killing his dog.

The dog was described by plaintiff's solicitor as being half bloodhound and half Labrador, and having quite an amiable disposition. The defendant's excuse for shooting and killing it was that it was "a wonkis sort of dog" which had caused him much annoyance by breaking into his garden and that he was afraid of being bitten by the animal. He said he did not know to whom it belonged. The Magistrate said that he was satisfied that the defendant shot a dog and that the animal belonged to Mr. Lindsay. The old law was that if a man found an animal on his premises he could do what he liked, but the more modern idea was that some better reason had to be shown for killing or injuring a trespassing animal. He was not accusing Mr. King of perjury, but because he was frightened of it, for he had shot the dog before. Also, he thought that, if injuries had been made, the ownership of the dog could have been discovered. The value of the dog had not been proved, and therefore, he thought, it best to leave it to the parties to take action in civil law if they thought fit. The decision was that Mr. King would be fined \$5. Mr. Gregson made an application for costs, but the Magistrate made no order, repeating that a claim in civil law was the better course.

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CINEMA NOTES.

WORLD THEATRE.

"The Lullaby," a story of the city, that great monster of a million heads that takes within its powerful grasp, the great, the small, the wise and the foolish, elevating the chosen few to positions of prominence and bestowing every favour upon them, or wringing the very heart's blood from the frail bodies of others, is the substance of the picture which is showing at the World Theatre to-day. Representatives of that great influx of ambitious foreigners who leave their native countries every year to seek a fortune in America, only to be dragged under by the tugging undertow which runs beneath the surface of every day city life, Jane Novak, as Felipa, a young wife, and Robert Anderson, as Tony, her husband, portray a story that is enacted year in and year out in the great metropolis like New York.

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WREATHS.

(143)

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

TINSMITH CHARGED WITH
POSSESSING IMPLEMENTS.EVIDENCE BY PROF. MIDDLETON
SMITH.

The case in which a tinsmith named Kwan Chai Sang, of No. 9, Cochrane Street, is charged with the unlawful possession of a press and three other implements used for the counterfeiting of the King's copper coins, was resumed before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Evidence as to the discovery of the implements was given by Sergt. Andrew, following which Professor C. A. Middleton Smith, Professor in Engineering at Hongkong University, was called to give expert evidence.

Professor Middleton Smith said he had had this apparatus brought to his notice by the Police, and he had experimented with it, and had come to the conclusion that it could be used for the purpose of making false one-cent copper coins, and he would explain how that was done.

He took a piece of ordinary copper, practically the same as that found on the premises, and then placed a one-cent piece on the copper, and put it in the press, with the result that he had been led to believe that the four dyes found on the premises could have been made in the same way. He then proceeded to make them exactly the same size, so as to fit into the holes of the moulding implements seized. He then secured some ordinary type metal, melted it and ran it into the mould, and then closed it up. He did this several times. The thickness of the discs produced was only a matter of packing.

He came to the conclusion that coins could be made in this way, and that copper could be deposited over this whitish metal by electrical means, and the resultant coins would pass muster.

In the course of cross-examination, Mr. W. B. Hind, who appeared for defendant, asked: The copper plating apparatus seized is the same as you might expect to find in any tinsmith's shop?—It could only be used for electroplating with copper. You would not find it in every tinsmith's shop.

Did you finish any of these coins?—No. I had not the time, but when finished no doubt the coins would look like new one-cent pieces.

IMPLEMENTS FOR MAKING
MEDICINE CAKES.

What would the difference in value be of the copper in a false coin and that in a genuine cent piece?—I have not been able to find out, but should say, speaking roughly, this metal would be less than half value.

Then if you make dyes, get metal and file off the edges in order to make coins which would pass in the market, it is going to be as expensive as the real article itself—I don't agree with you there. You can turn out a great number of these, and certainly make a profit of between \$10 and \$15 per day in this business.

Mr. Hind said that the story of the defence was that defendant was handed a small tin box, and asked to make a press for the purpose of producing Chinese medicine cakes. The tin box (produced) was given him so that he could make the holes of the right size. Even the best of the coins produced would not be taken by anyone unless blind or intoxicated.

Professor Middleton Smith: Of course, the edges are not finished.

Mr. Hind: But, Mr. Middleton Smith, you don't expect a tinsmith to make such a good job of it as you would?

Mr. Middleton Smith: He is probably a better workman than I am.

Mr. Hind: If you are going to prove this man a forger it is relevant to show he was going to make a profit.

His Worship: It is an offence if he were doing it for a hobby.

Mr. Middleton Smith: It is probable that he was experimenting. If it were a failure he would not go on with it.

Mr. Hind said that it appeared that one of defendant's assistants told him that he had been asked to make certain badges for the Hongkong Hotel staff, and in order to show what he could do he heated some pieces of copper slug and hammered the impression of a cent piece on to them. He did not know whether that was possible, but probably Mr. Middleton Smith would enlighten them.

(Continued on next column).

GOVERNOR'S POWERS

QUESTIONED.

APPEAL AGAINST MR. JUSTICE
DYER BALL'S DECISION.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), when an appeal against a decision of Mr. Justice Dyer Ball was commenced, the validity and effect of an order made by the Governor in Council was questioned.

Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., who appeared for the appellants, the Man Yee Firm, tenants of No. 68, 69 and 70, Queen's Road East, said that they had obtained an order from the Governor in Council exempting the premises from the provisions of Section 4 (1) (f) of the Rents Ordinance, but Mr. Justice Dyer Ball held that it was made subsequent to the notice to quit being served, and it was not retrospective. Therefore, it had no effect, and he gave judgment for plaintiffs, Li Chan Shi and Chue Chan Shi, with costs.

Counsel emphasised the fact that there was not a word in Section 24, which limited the power of the Governor to making orders in favour of the landlords only.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., representing the respondents, said that it had been held that Section 24 did not operate retrospectively and submitted that its effect was that of a repealing act in respect of the premises to which it applied.

Mr. Potter quoted cases in support of his submission, and their Lordships adjourned the case until January 6th.

"LET THE INSPECTOR SHOOT
ME!"CHINESE WOMAN'S DEFIANCE IN
THE DOCK.

A very truculent Chinese woman faced Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct.

Inspector Blackman stated that on Monday evening the defendant and another woman entered Yau-mat Police Station, when the defendant said that her companion owed her 30 cents. Witness finally told both women to go away. The defendant next created a disturbance outside the station, and was taken into detention. In the morning she was asked if she would go away and behave herself properly, but she refused. She was then charged.

On being fined \$5, with seven days' hard labour in default, the woman stood defiantly in the dock, and refused to go to prison. She was warned by the Magistrate that if she persisted in her behaviour, her penalty would be doubled, whereupon she consented to be led away. Shortly afterwards she began to make a clamorous uproar in her cell below the Court, and was brought back in order to hear her fine—with its alternative imprisonment—duly doubled.

"Sentence me," said this Amazonian female, "to imprisonment for life. Let the Inspector shoot me if I have done wrong."

Inspector Blackman coyly refrained from accepting this invitation, which resulted however, in the Magistrate increasing the fine to \$25, or one month's hard labour in default.

Mr. Middleton Smith said he would like to try it first, but would say they were made from the press.

Mr. Hind pointed out that the story was that the press was never taken out of the packing case in which it had come from Canton, and that these impressions were only made to be put before a Mr. Anderson of the Hongkong Hotel to show the standard of the tinsmith's work. He submitted that all the apparatus could be used for legal purposes connected with a tinsmith's work.

Defendant, giving evidence, said that he had been in Hongkong for the past 30 years, and bought the press last year, but it was never opened. He had been away from the shop for a time, and knew nothing at all about the moulds, except that they were ordered and went through his brother's hands. With regard to the electroplating apparatus, he used this in his work as a tinsmith.

His Worship adjourned the case until Monday morning.

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CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
GERMANY NOT DISARMING.
INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION'S
SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

PARIS, December 22nd.
A message from Berlin says the Inter-Allied Military Control Commission has forwarded to Paris a further fortnightly report stating that Germany has not fulfilled any of the five points laid down at the Ambassadors' Conference regarding disarmament.

GERMAN DENIAL.

BERLIN, December 22nd.
It is semi-officially emphasized that during the past four months the Inter-Allied Military Control Commission has had full opportunity of ascertaining that Germany has fulfilled her disarmament obligations in every field.

LATEST CABLES.

GOVERNMENT'S NOTE TO THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BERLIN, December 22nd.
The German Government has sent a Note to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations supporting the contention that in the event of Germany joining the League she should be excused the obligation involved in Article Sixteen of the Covenant laying down the procedure of members of the League against any State breaking the covenant. The Note dwells on the disarmament of Germany, whose army, it points out, is only 100,000, while neighbouring States, with much smaller populations than Germany, possess much larger armies. It states that, for example, one such State, with a population of under 40,000,000, has an army of 700,000 men.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE.
CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

LONDON, December 22nd.
Germany's reply to the League of Nations Council regarding her entry into the League makes her adherence conditional on the concession to Germany of the right to decide regarding her active participation in the League in the event of punitive undertakings, in view of the disproportionate state of the armaments of the European Powers.

An annex to the Note, reiterates the claims regarding her equality status and war guilt, and adds Germany expects to be admitted to the mandatory system of the League with regard to the former German colonies.

UNREST IN THE BALKANS.
RUSSIAN AGENTS' ALLEGED
INTRIGUES.

LONDON, December 22nd.
Reports of fighting in Albania are continuing. Great Britain is doing her best to localise the trouble by advice to the parties concerned, but reports of the despatch of British warships is untrue. A Belgrade message says the Albanian allegations that Yugo-Slavian troops are participating in the Albanian rising are semi-officially denied. The newspapers suggest that the Albanian Note to the League of Nations is supported by Soviet Russia, whose only representative in the Balkans is in Albania, and who, it is alleged, has taken advantage of the present situation to prevent the re-establishment of peace in the Balkans.

THE ZINOVIEFF LETTER.
A SOVIET OFFER.

LONDON, December 22nd.
It is understood that M. Rakovsky, the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, is sending a letter to Mr. Austen Chamberlain with reference to Sir Wm. Joyson-Hicks' statement on the Zinovieff letter declaring it to be genuine.

M. Rakovsky says that in the interests of truth, and a desire to assist the investigation of the matter, the Soviet Government is prepared to guarantee the unhindered departure from Russia of the person who supplied the British Government with the document.

HOLLAND AND THE ARMA-
MENTS QUESTION.

A ROYAL COMMISSION TO BE
APPOINTED.

THE HAGUE, December 22nd.
In the Second Chamber debate on the war estimates, Herr Van Dyk, the Minister for War, stated that the Government proposed to appoint a Royal Commission to examine the programme for the conference on reduction of armaments at Geneva in 1925, and make proposals after the conference concerning the organisation of Holland's defence force.

The Liberal, Herr Dreeschluys, thereupon intimated that the Liberals would vote in favour of the Budget on this occasion.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS.
U.S. AMBASSADOR REFUTES
RUMOURS.

PARIS, December 22nd.
The Paris edition of the *Chicago Tribune* announces that the American Ambassador has cabled to Washington completely refuting alarmist rumours that there is danger of a Communist uprising in France. (Havas).

FIRST TEST MATCH.

DUSTSTORM STOPS PLAY.

SYDNEY, December 23rd.
In fine weather, which became actually sultry as the day advanced, a crowd of 12,000 witnessed the Test match to-day. The close of play arrived with Australia's second innings score as under:

Bardsley, b Tate	27
Arthur Richardson, c and b Free	23
Kellaway, b Gilligan	23
Collins, not out	33
Rensford, c Woolley, b Freeman	27
Victor Richardson, c Hendren, b Tate	18
Hendry, not out	6
Extras	6

Total (for 5 wickets) 258

When the board showed 257 for 5 wickets, a duststorm swept across the pitch and stopped play for a while. On the game being resumed, the storm returned after only one run had been added to the score.

The match will be continued to-morrow. The aggregate attendance so far constitutes a record. The English fielding has been excellent and the bowling good. A. E. R. Gilligan has received many cables of congratulation on the occasion of his thirtieth birthday.

All the members of the present Australian team have been notified to be present at Melbourne for the second Test match on January 1st, though the side will not be actually selected until December 31st.

HOME FOOTBALL.

ANOTHER DRAWN GAME.

LONDON, December 22nd.
In the Association Cup replay, Gillingham and Barrow again drew at Wolverhampton, after extra time, the score being one goal each.

GAOL FOR GERMAN EDITOR.
CHARGE OF LIBELLING HERR
EBERT.

BERLIN, December 22nd.
The Magdeburg Court has sentenced Herr Rothardt, the editor of a provincial newspaper, to three months' imprisonment for libelling Herr Ebert whom he accused of helping to prolong the munition-workers' strike of 1918 and publicly urging the workers not to respond to the military order to join the Army.

EARLIER CABLES.

PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTION.
DUNDEE SEAT HELD BY LABOUR.

LONDON, December 22nd.
The by-election at Dundee, consequent on the death of Mr. E. D. Morel, has resulted in Mr. Johnson (Labour) polling 22,072.

Mr. Simon (Liberal) polled 10,294.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. AIR MAIL WRECKED.
PILOT'S VAIN LEAP FOR LIFE.

ATROBA (Illinois), Dec. 22nd.
The night mail from Chicago to Omaha crashed last night in a snowstorm. The body of the pilot, Charles Gilbert, has been found half a mile from the wrecked aeroplane, seemingly indicating that he leaped with a parachute which was torn from him in the downward rush. A fragment of the parachute was still attached to his belt.

U.S. NAVAL AIRCRAFT.

DECLARED TO BE MOSTLY
OBsolete.

WASHINGTON, December 22nd.
Admiral Moffett, chief of the Aeronautical Bureau, giving evidence before the House of Representatives Special Aircraft Investigating Committee, declared that 225 of the 840 aeroplanes in the possession of the American Navy could be used effectively in the event of war, and even these 224 were becoming obsolete.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

ALLEGED ANXIETY IN ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, December 22nd.
Cabling from London, the correspondent of the *World* reports an understanding of anxiety in high quarters regarding the situation in the Far East, and suggests that, after months of negotiation, Japan is about to conclude a Treaty with Russia, under which the question of Saghalien will be settled so as to give technical sovereignty to Russia but assure to Japan practically economic control, including the products of the Saghalien oil fields.

The correspondent expresses the opinion that the Baldwin Government, having committed itself to the Singapore base, feels henceforth that Britain and the United States must regard themselves as belonging to one group, with Russia (and possibly China) to another.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington understands, however, that American officials do not share the uneasiness indicated in the message from the *World* correspondent as being due to the alleged drift towards Soviet-Japanese friendship and increasing Japanese activities in China.

The pronouncement made on Tuesday, that no Japan-American issues are outstanding, supported by the recent expressions by Baron Hayashi (Japanese Ambassador to London) and Mr. Matsudaira (Japanese Foreign Minister) deprecating jingoism, sums up the confidence felt by the American Administration in the preservation of Japanese friendship, a strengthening of which is anticipated with the coming to Washington of Mr. Matsudaira.

LAST NIGHT'S BIG FIGHT.

CARTLIDGE WINS AGAIN.

THE AMERICAN OUTCLASSED.

As was generally expected by the better-informed followers of boxing in the Colony, C.P.O. Jim Cartledge again defeated the American "Matty" Smith at the City Hall last night, in a return contest over fifteen rounds for the Lightweight Championship of the Colony.

Despite announcements previously made as to the fitness and general improvement of Smith, and suggesting that at this return meeting a much closer contest would be witnessed, it is safe to say that at no period of the fight was the issue in doubt.

Cartledge was ahead on points all the way, and it will take a better man than the American to beat him.

The course of the contest round by round was as follows:

1st Round.—The opening was lively, but with a little holding. Cartledge immediately attacked with right swings to the head. Heavy body punches were exchanged, and both seemed anxious to get at each other.

2nd Round.—Cartledge was the aggressor and scored with his left on three or four occasions, and also punished his opponent about the body. Smith was warned for holding.

3rd Round.—Smith opened in sprightly fashion, and was warned not to hold with his right. Cartledge landed a hard left to the face and scored freely to the body.

4th Round.—Cartledge opened with another left to Smith's face, and in a clinch which followed delivered several telling punches to the body. He followed this up with another jarring left to the face and a right to the ribs. Smith seemed badly shaken. Cartledge gave him more punishment driving him to the ropes.

5th Round.—Cartledge, after narrowly missing with a right upper cut, piled up more body blows. Smith retaliated, also to the body. Cartledge was warned for keeping his right glove open.

6th Round.—This round was chiefly confined to jabbing, and fairly even.

7th Round.—Cartledge had the better of matters. He rushed his man to the ropes, and Smith received much body punishment. Cartledge was warned not to use his head. Smith got in two right swings to the ribs.

8th Round.—Cartledge again forced the fighting, and Smith appeared to be anxious to clinch. Much body punishment was exchanged. Cartledge had slightly the better of matters.

9th Round.—Cartledge got three lefts to Smith's face in quick succession, but they lacked force. Smith, after receiving a left to the ribs, took severe punishment to the face. The round ended with Smith against the ropes. Cartledge was adding up points.

10th Round.—Cartledge got in lefts and rights to Smith's face, and took but little punishment in return. Again he had his man on the ropes when the gong sounded.

11th Round.—Cartledge continued to maintain the upper hand, and again and again reached his opponent's face. Smith relied on body blows, but they had little weight behind them.

12th Round.—Most of the attacking was done by Cartledge, who had his man against the ropes most of the round. The in-fighting went in the sailor's favour.

13th Round.—Cartledge continued to attack, and scored with some smart half-arm jabs in the clinches and also shook Smith with punches to the face.

14th Round.—Early on Cartledge got in a right upper cut which staggered Smith, but the C.P.O. failed to follow it up. He then forced his man to the ropes, but Smith fought his way out.

15th Round.—Cartledge continued to rush Smith, but the American retaliated with blows to the body, and kept on until the end, though he received several smart jabs to the face, one of which cut his left eye.

"Nobody was surprised when Cartledge was awarded the decision on points.

Mr. R. M. Dyer, President of the Boxing Association, presented the Belt to the winner. Mr. Murdoch refereed the main bout.

Prior to the big event, five minor contests were staged.

In a six-round middleweight bout Pte. Eaton (1st East Surrey) beat Stoker P. O. Young (H.M.S. *Diamond*) on points.

Much better boxing was seen in a 6-round lightweight bout between Bandman Wareham (East Surrey Regt.) and Signalmen Rogers. Rogers started very sprightly and the first round was fast, a feature being the clever footwork by both, especially Rogers, who did most of the attacking.

In the next round Rogers again forced the fighting, but towards the end Wareham became the aggressor. Wareham had the better of things in the third round, and landed off Rogers rushes, and got in a number of nice punches.

In the last round Rogers showed plenty of pluck, but Wareham got the better of the exchanges, and won deservedly on points.

In a welter-weight bout set down for 8 rounds A. B. Campbell (H.M.S. *Titanian*) knocked out Private Barber (1st East Surrey) in the fourth. Telegraphist Cammerson (H.M.S. *Marston*) proved too good for A. B. Mard (H.M.S. *Despatch*), whom he beat on points in a 6-round lightweight contest.

One heavyweight bout was seen, but was hardly thrilling. Two big and apparently rather lethargic men (Stoker Booth, of H.M.S. *Hollyhock*, and L.B. Francis, of H.M.S. *Titanian*) patted one another for four rounds and boxed a little more briskly for the final two. Francis eventually winning on points.

THE SHANGHAI LIBEL CASE.

PLAINTIFF AWARDED ONE CENT.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

In the course of a lengthy summing up, in the libel action brought against the *Yankee Daily News* by Mr. Fu Siao-en, his Lordship, Sir Skinner Turner, said: In the first place I think we should congratulate ourselves on the Press we have in China. The court is rarely occupied with cases of this nature, and I think there have been only one or two during the years I have been here. In this case you have only two matters to consider: (1) The article complained of, the words in so far as they refer to plaintiff, libel or not? and (2) if you find libel, what damages is he to recover? Simply defined, libel is the writing and publishing of false and defamatory matter about a man, and defamatory matter is matter which causes injury to his reputation; that is to say, words which disparage him or tend to bring him into hatred, ridicule or contempt. If you libel a man by writing and publishing false and defamatory matter about him, it does not matter what your motive was because it is presumed that a man intends the ordinary, natural consequences of his acts and words. If the words used are defamatory in that sense, then plaintiff is entitled to some reparation at your hands.

We know that the words complained of were written and published in the *North-China Daily News*. We know that the statement that Marshal Lu had received money from him was false, and it has never been suggested it was true. We also know that the words referred to the plaintiff, so that we come back to the position. Were the words defamatory? That is to say, would any reasonable man understand the words in a defamatory sense? The question is not, did some men understand it in a defamatory sense, or did plaintiff understand it in a defamatory sense. The question is, would the ordinary readers of the paper, as reasonable men and not as political partisans, understand them in a defamatory sense? And it comes down to this, do you as reasonable men representing a body of reasonable men so understand them as defamatory?

MEANINGS THAT MAY HAVE
STARTED.

Now in this law of libel there are cases where words which in themselves are innocent may, by all the circumstances in which they are written, have a defamatory meaning put upon them; in certain circumstances quite ordinary words may be defamatory. You must therefore consider these words first as they appeared in the article, in what is called the primary sense, their natural and popular sense, their plain and popular meaning. You have to look at the article as it stands, remembering you should look at the whole article from start to finish, and say whether in its plain and popular meaning you find it has any defamatory meaning so far as plaintiff is concerned. If you answer that question in the negative, and say it has no such meaning, then you are entitled to look at the words in the light of the circumstances in which they have been published and ask yourselves this: Considering the manner and the occasion of publication, the persons to whom the publication is made—the general readers of the paper—and all the attendant circumstances, are they defamatory, not in any meaning at all, but in the meaning which plaintiff has chosen to put upon them? Those are the only two meanings you are asked, or can be asked, to give an opinion upon. Are the words in their plain and popular sense defamatory? If they tend, can they tend in any way to bring plaintiff into hatred, ridicule or contempt, or injure his reputation? If you answer that "No," or if you answer that "Yes," you consider further the question: Did they bear the meaning which has been put upon them (a meaning which may possibly have startled some of you when you first heard it); did they mean, as suggested by plaintiff, that he was voluntarily and actively assisting Marshal Lu in the conflict between the provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu, that plaintiff was "voluntarily and actively promoting the continuance of the unhappy state of violence and turbulence in his native country," that plaintiff was "not a fit and proper person" to hold the positions which he held in the business world in Shanghai, that he was "not a peaceful citizen," and that he was "not a fit and proper person to carry on business in the International Settlement or the French Concession?" That is what you are asked to say in these words and this article meant when read in the light of all the circumstances under which they were published.

ON MAKING THE WORST OF IT.

Now in putting a meaning on these words which the plaintiff does himself he is bound in two ways: if the words are capable of more meanings than one, he is not allowed to select the only bad meaning and give the "go by" to any good meaning; and, from your point of view, the meaning which he does attach to the words must represent what is a reasonable, natural or necessary inference from the words, having regard to the occasion and circumstances of their publication. Therefore, when you come to the question whether or not these words bear the meaning alleged by plaintiff, you must ask yourselves: Are these meanings reasonable, natural or necessary inferences from the words, bearing in mind the occasion and circumstances of their publication? Plaintiff is bound by the meaning which he has put forward. He is not allowed to bring forward any other meaning at all; and I have considerable doubt whether reference ought to have been made to the suggestion that at one time or another Marshal Lu was declared a rebel by the Peking Government. That was not alleged in the pleadings as part of the meaning, and I advise you to disregard it.

SET DOWN WITHOUT MALICE.

Comment has been made upon the meaning of the word "received," that Marshal Lu received \$400,000 from plaintiff, whose name is coupled with those of various charitable organizations, members of the local gentry and Mr. Yu Yaching, also alleged to have contributed to the same fund. You must put your own interpretation on the word: whether it has the ordinary meaning, or any other. Now we know that plaintiff is a prominent business man in Shanghai, living in the French Concession and carrying on business there and in the International Settlement. The *North-China Daily News* is a prominent daily newspaper circulating widely here, in the Treaty Ports, and elsewhere. This article appeared on its front page on October 6th. Looking at the article as it stands, without any regard to the accompanying circumstances, you must ask yourselves: Do these words in so far as they relate to plaintiff, state of a prominent business Chinese gentleman in a leading foreign newspaper, do they tend to bring him into "hatred, ridicule or contempt?" It is not suggested that the words were published with any wicked idea against plaintiff. You have been told of the circumstances in which the article was obtained and published, and you have been told that Mr. Green regarded it as Kiangsu propaganda. You must ask yourselves whether it is defaming a Chinese gentleman to have it said of him that he is taking an active financial part in an armed conflict proceeding between two parties struggling for power in his own country? As to the secondary meaning, you must consider what the position was at the time of publication. There was an armed conflict, civil war, in progress, with considerable fighting and loss of life on both sides and considerable hardship and distress for the population within the fighting zone. War cannot be carried on without money and no doubt contributions to the war chest of either side tended to prolong the struggle, though you must remember that contributions might also tend to end the struggle on one side or other sooner than if contributions were withheld. These struggles do and must upset business, especially in a foreign Settlement. Therefore contributions to the war chest of either side will undoubtedly help to continue a state of affairs upsetting business.

THE DUTY OF A PATRIOT.

On the other hand, you have to remember that a big fight might have snailily, and admittedly there were people who thought, as was said in a leading article in the *North-China Daily News*, that this might be "a fight to a finish" and the prelude to a much better state of affairs. As was pointed out by the *North-China Daily News*, it was the duty of foreigners, at any rate of British subjects, to hold aloof, and I may say that the law provides for quite severe punishment of any British subject who may take part in such affairs without sanction. But this, of course, cannot apply to anything like the same extent to a native of China. This is an international Settlement, but it is also China. Mr. Ward argued that the Chinese who live here and do their business in the Settlement ought not to mix themselves up in Chinese politics at all, but it seems to me that if such a theory were carried to its logical conclusion it would mean that China would lose the assistance of a large number of highly trained and skilled business men, full of energy and full of brains, whose services might be of the disposal of their country but who, on Mr. Ward's theory, would be debarred from rendering such assistance. I have heard it said often that it is this very lack of men of this description in Chinese policies that assists the military parties in leaving things as they are at the present moment, and that if business men would come forward, a better state of affairs might be brought about. I am not saying whether it is right or wrong. I am merely stating the opinion held by most people, that if men like Mr. Fu Siao-en were to help, the state of the country would be improved. Mr. Fu says he takes no interest in politics and that is one of the reasons why he objected to the statement that he was assisting one side. It seems to me that Mr. Ward has gone too far in suggesting that Chinese living here should take no part whatever in Chinese politics.

WHAT THE PUBLIC THOUGHT.

It is not for you gentlemen to consider which side was right or wrong, or to express an opinion. His political opponents did not like it. Naturally not, but that is no concern of yours. It is not suggested that the alleged libel had any great effect upon the people here. It is not suggested that Marshal Chi or any members of his staff or the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs had any feeling against Mr. Fu owing to this report. As far as the effect of libel is concerned, you must remember that written words are worse than spoken words, they go farther and are very difficult to catch up. A man may see one issue of a newspaper and not the next, and you must take this into account.

Commenting on the letters received by Mr. Fu Siao-en, his Lordship pointed out that it was not known how many shareholders the letters represented, and that it was quite possible a number of people approved of the action attributed to plaintiff. None of the letters had been called as witnesses. His Lordship then reviewed the circumstances in which the report was published, emphasizing that there was not the slightest suggestion of any ulterior motive in publishing the report. It had been suggested that inquiry should have been made as to the accuracy or otherwise of the report, but this reply was made that it was not considered in any way to be defamatory that it was regarded as propaganda against Marshal Lu.

DAMAGES AND QUESTIONS FOR JURY.

His Lordship then directed the jury on the question of damages, of which there were four classes:

(1) Vindictive damages, really amounting to punishment; but these did not enter into the picture in this case.

(2) Contemptuous damages, an indication of the jury's opinion that the case never should have been brought into court.

(3) Nominal damages, indicating that proceedings had been rightly brought but that the plaintiff had suffered no damages.

(4) Substantial damages, by way of compensation.

There was no suggestion, his Lordship added, that plaintiff in this case had suffered any material damage, or any pecuniary loss.

Finally, his Lordship submitted the following question to the jury: Do the words used in the article bear the meaning alleged in the innuendo, or any part of them? If "Yes," is that meaning defamatory? If again "Yes," how much? If "No," do the words bear a defamatory meaning in their ordinary sense, in their plain and popular meaning? If "Yes," the question will become, How much?

THE QUESTION OF COSTS.

The jury after a private consultation lasting an hour and ten minutes awarded the plaintiff one cent damages.

Mr. Ward formally applied for judgment with costs.

Mr. Henderson then observed that the verdict was practically an intimation that the jury thought the case ought not to have been brought. In a jury case costs followed the event unless otherwise ordered, but in this case contemptuous damages had been awarded and he was justified in asking there should be no order as to costs. Counsel spoke of the plaintiff's attitude when the article appeared and his refusal to entertain any suggestion of satisfactorily arranging the matter, going straight to his lawyers. With the verdict of contemptuous damages of even less than a farthing, it was in his Lordship's discretion to order each party to pay their own costs.

Mr. Ward replied that the verdict established the fact that the report was defamatory, and he suggested the court should not deal with the question of costs as though plaintiff were a British subject. Plaintiff was justifiably angry at what was done. Damages were immaterial to him. All he wanted was a verdict which would tell everybody that the report was no truth in the allegation made against him.

His Lordship: The fact that the smallest coin of the realm has been awarded as damages brings the case into that class which the jury think should not have been brought.

Mr. Ward: It may not. That is for your Lordship to say. In the special circumstances, I submit that the damages do not constitute contemptuous damages.

Mr. Henderson then pointed out that Mr. Ward had throughout the case stated that his client required such a sum as would vindicate him. The fact that he was a Chinese should make no difference to the Court.

His Lordship reserved the question of costs.

TEETOTAL MILLIONAIRES.

MR. CHESTERTON'S VIEW OF THEM.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton, lecturing in Westminster Cathedral Hall on November 15th in aid of the building fund of Our Lady of Lourdes Roman Catholic Church, New Southgate, said he was quite convinced that moral and social errors lay behind all the economic and political errors of to-day. There were certain people who were ready with great promptitude to tell them that they were wrong, and they were ready to point out some particular idea, institution, or custom which they regard as pivotal and which they believed was responsible. One of these statements was that poverty was due to drink, and they were told that if they could shut up the public houses they would practically abolish the origin of the slum. He had heard millionaires, especially American millionaires, attribute their success to the fact that all their lives they had abstained from fermented liquors, and they attributed the failures of other people to the fact that they had not so abstained.

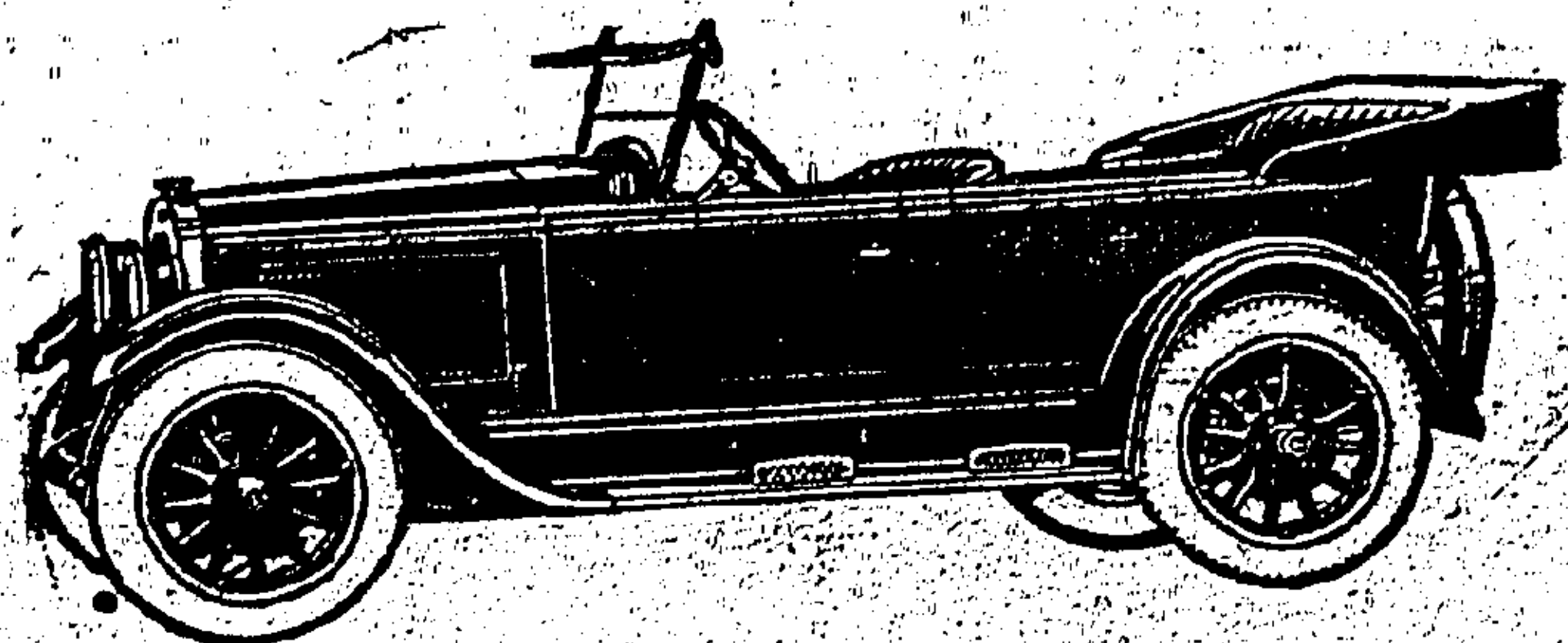
"I have nothing to say about that," said Mr. Chesterton, "except that if sobriety produces American millionaires, then there is a greater cure and judgment resting on the sobriety that produces American millionaires. (Laughter.) I don't accept the explanation that these men became millionaires simply by sitting still and drinking lemonade." (Laughter.) Other people, added Mr. Chesterton, attributed the evils from which the world suffered to lack of education, whereas the fact was that they had too much education of the wrong sort.

Writing to a Shanghai contemporary on the subject of Catulus Dolores, Mr. Thos. W. Bown says that the coins have been in circulation for many years at the port of Wuhu in particular, principally amongst the rice merchants of that port who made payments to the farmers for rice brought from inland villages. These coins being of greater value than any other dollar in circulation in China the weight of rice was sold accordingly in exchange for the coin and the most of them bore marks of being chopped with some sharp instrument which extracted pieces of silver leaving characters on the coin representing "Rice From Heaven," "Food for the Hungry." Manils in the old days of Spain's regime was also flooded with these coins, and Macao also, while the latter port some of these coins the writer came across bore the sign of the Cross on them and had the words, engraved on the top, "Polo Folo," "Polo Marco Polo, China." These coins were to be found in pawnshops and gambling dens, whose owners hoarded them up and declined to sell even at very high offers made for them.

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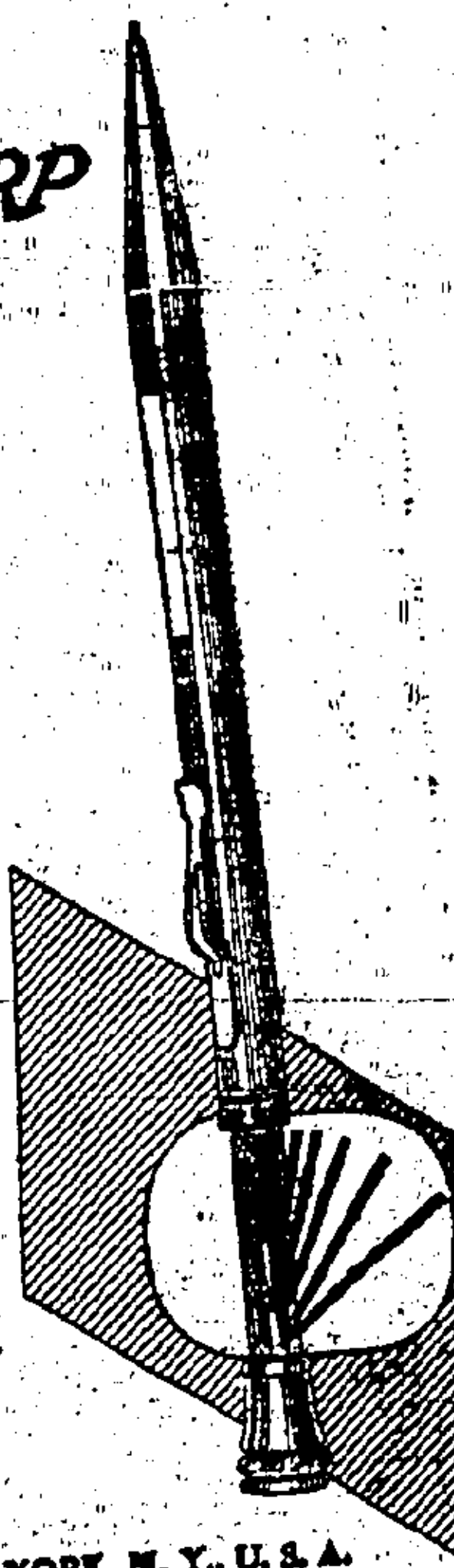


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(Continued at foot of next Column.)

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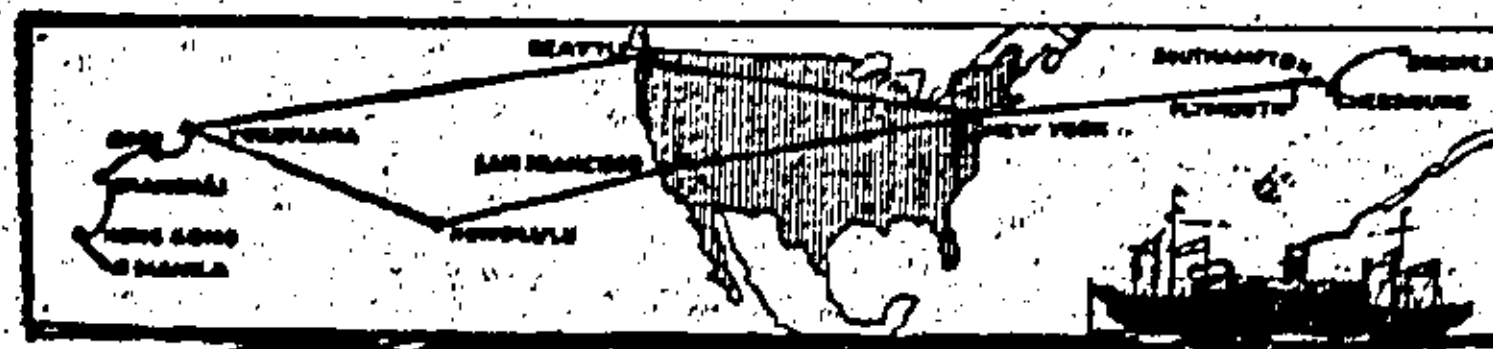
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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Saviana* from Shanghai, on December 23rd:—Miss E. R. Hodgson, Master J. Dunn, and Mr. F. G. Jones.

Per s.s. *President Taft*, on December 23rd:—For Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. C. Ball, Mr. A. R. Botelho, Mr. H. H. Chan, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Henderson, Mr. J. Knapp, Mr. John Kirk, Mrs. Mock Shoo, Mr. K. Pappie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parsons, Miss A. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Webb, Mr. Yong Tong, For Manila: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. I. Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ben, Mr. Wm. J. Brown, Mr. R. W. Crosby, Mrs. E. M. Carmen, Mr. C. R. Clausen, Mr. H. Edwards, Mr. C. A. Gray, Mr. T. R. Gardner, P.O. F. Hammond, Mrs. A. Jordan, Mr. H. A. Jaynes, Mr. and Mrs. H. Krusi, Mrs. R. J. Kimball, Mrs. M. A. Larkin and two children, Mr. H. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McKee, Mr. F. Pfannenschmidt, Miss F. Purdy, Mr. I. Paredes, Mrs. H. A. Paton, Mr. J. Shuler, Mr. N. C. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor and child, Mr. P. A. Valentine, Miss L. Vogel, Mrs. Mary Williamson, Mrs. Jean Ward, and Miss Irene West.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *President Taft*, to Manila, on December 23rd:—Mr. and Mrs. L. Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ben, Mr. Wm. J. Brown, Mr. R. W. Crosby, Mr. E. M. Carmen, Mr. C. R. Clausen, Mr. H. Edwards, Mr. C. A. Gray, Mr. T. R. Gardner, P.O. F. Hammond, Mrs. A. Jordan, Mr. H. A. Jaynes, Mr. and Mrs. H. Krusi, Mrs. R. J. Kimball, Mrs. M. A. Larkin, Mr. H. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McKee, Mr. F. Pfannenschmidt, Miss F. Purdy, Mr. I. Paredes, Mrs. H. A. Paton, Mr. J. Shuler, Mr. N. C. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, Mr. P. A. Valentine, Miss L. V. Cassin, Mrs. M. Williamson, Mr. J. Ward, Miss I. West, Mr. H. Evangelists, Mr. S. M. Austin, Mr. G. Filderman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Yap, Mr. M. J. Derout, Mrs. E. Sparko, Mr. H. Winger, Mr. Nari Jureidini, Mr. Geo. Tabishrani, Mr. F. Tabishrani, Mr. E. Conday, Mr. E. A. Schwesinger, and Mr. P. D. Carman.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Stellia* left Singapore for this port on the 22nd inst. at 10 a.m. and is due here on the 28th inst. at about 6 p.m.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Kalyan*, left Singapore for this port on the 22nd inst. at 11 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 27th inst. at about 10 a.m.

The s.s. *Surgedon* has been delayed owing to bad weather and will arrive in Hongkong at 7 a.m. on Thursday. She will be despatched for Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 27th inst.

The Dollar Steamship liner *President Harris*, which is due at this port on January 5th, sailed from San Francisco on December 28th, on schedule.

The Dollar Steamship liner *President Van Buren*, which is due at this port on January 19th, sailed from San Francisco on December 20th, on schedule.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Atrius (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 6th.
Benecorlich (Ben Line), due to-day.
Empress of Canada, due to-day.
Empress of Russia, due January 8th.
Kalyan (P. & O.), due December 26th, 10 a.m.
Kamo Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 13th.
President Grant (Admiral Oriental), due from Manila, December 27th, 7 a.m.
President Madison (Admiral Oriental), due December 31st.
Surgedon (P. & O.), due to-morrow.
Stellia (P. & O.), due December 28th, 6 p.m.

"ONE-MAN" TRAMCARS.

INGENIOUS "SAFETY FIRST" DEVICES.

A new type of tramcar is to be put into service on the London United Tramway Company's Haverhill and Brentford route. The first of a batch of five now being constructed by the Company, it is of single-deck type, and is controlled by one man, who performs the dual role of driver and conductor.

In order to simplify and speed up the work of the driver-conductor the car has been equipped with ingenious mechanical devices, many of which are automatic. Doors are operated pneumatically and work in unison with the steps. They are automatically prevented from opening whilst the car is in motion by means of a special valve.

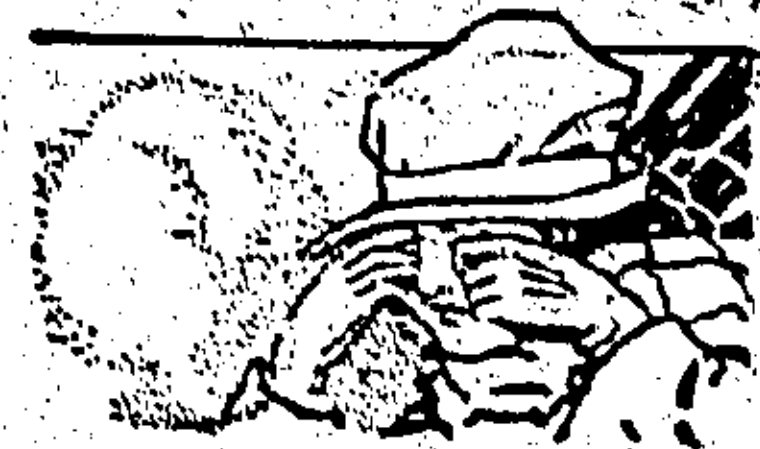
When the car is at a standstill the exit door will not open unless a passenger is waiting on the rear platform ready to alight, because the door is fitted with valves controlled by a treadplate on which a passenger must be standing in order to open the door.

A further interesting "safety-first" device is the so-called "dead-man grip" with which the air-brake handle is fitted. If the driver takes his hand off this, the brakes are automatically applied and the power shut off.

The new car seats thirty passengers, who will pay their fares as they enter. The coin is dropped into a fare box, and the driver issues the ticket, which is cancelled by a foot-operated punch. A change-giving machine further expedites the issue of tickets.

Cars of the "one-man" type are only intended for service on routes where the traffic is light.

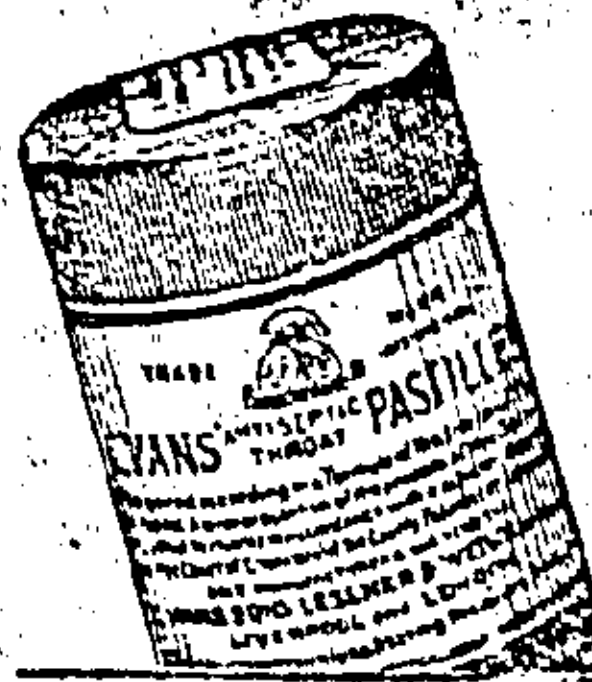
In 1922 the Company designed and constructed a one-man car, which has now been in service on the Boston Road to Haverhill route for some time past. The experiments made have proved satisfactory, and the car has left to scheduled time, although working in with double-deck tramcars on the same route. It is proposed to withdraw the two-man cars now employed on this particular route and operate it with the "one-man" type only.



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SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 27th Dec.	Noon
MANILA via AMOY	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 27th Dec.	3 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Sunday, 28th Dec.	7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"WAHSING"	Sunday, 28th Dec.	7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"CHIRSHING"	Monday, 29th Dec.	7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TONGSHING"	Tuesday, 30th Dec.	7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"FOOSING"	Wednesday, 31st Dec.	7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Friday, 2nd Jan.	7 p.m.
YOKOHAMA via AMOY	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 2nd Jan.	Noon
MOI & KOBE	"BARYMORE"	Wednesday, 14th Jan.	3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 20th Jan.	3 a.m.

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U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS	HOMEWARDS
Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENBEG"	25th Dec.
"GLENBRIEL"	7th Jan.
"GLENBROOKSHIRE"	22nd Jan.
"GLENIFFER"	5th Feb.
"GLENOGLE"	19th Feb.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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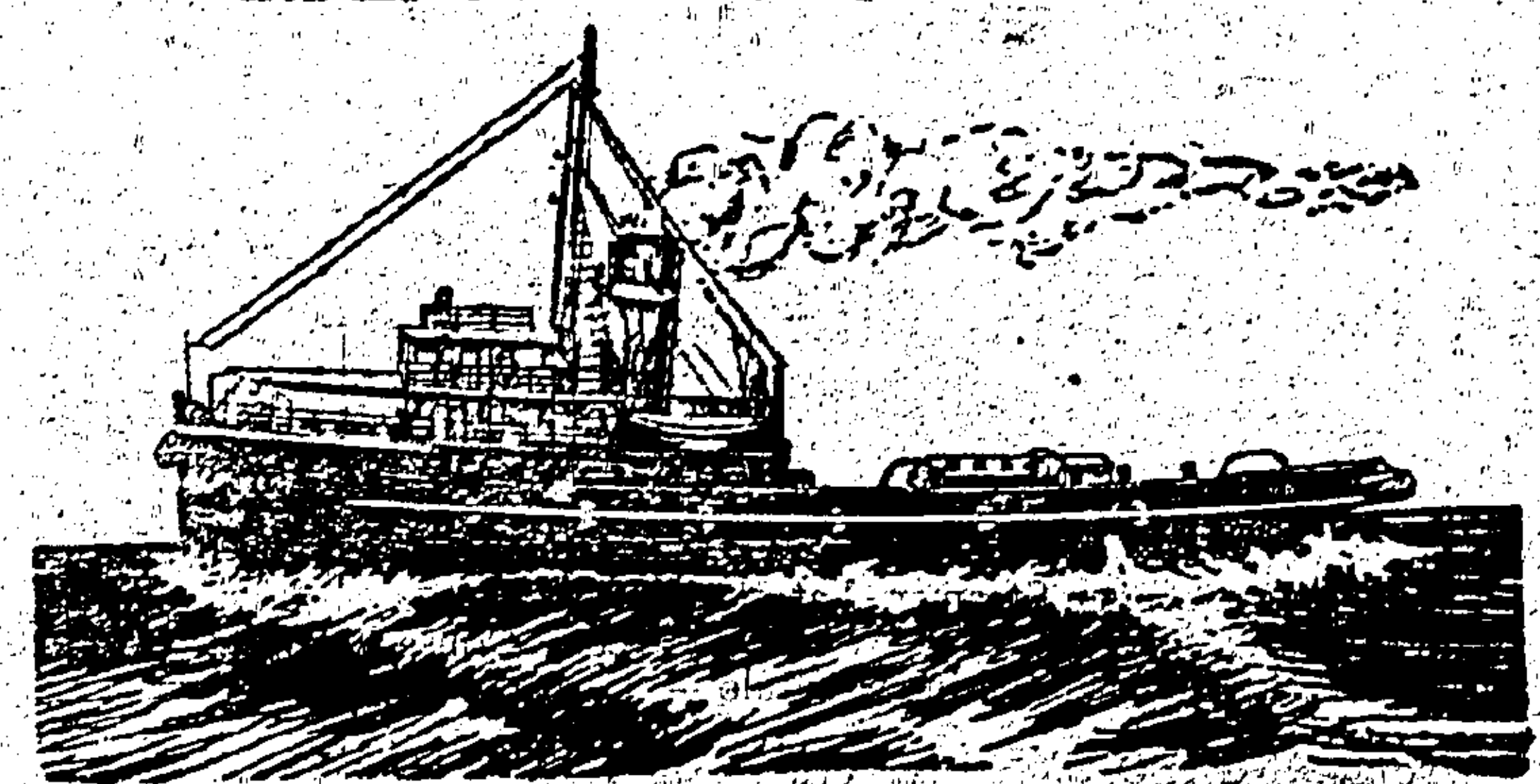
HONGKONG.

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"Henry Keswick"

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B. M. DERR, D.Sc., W.L.N. & Newcomen Dock, Hongkong.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 22nd.
Chipsing, British str., 1,190 tons, Capt. Geo. F. Matthews, from Tientsin and Weihaiwei, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C31.—J. M. & Co.
Mondags, Norwegian str., 784 tons, Capt. O. M. Johansen, from Dairen, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C30.—K. Larsen & Co.
President, Capt. American str., 2,000 tons, Capt. John G. Moreno, from San Francisco, which port she left on November 29th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Tokushima Maru, Japanese str., 3,703 tons, Capt. K. J. Fukawa, from Moji, which port she left on December 17th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—N.Y.K.
 December 23rd.
Chindan, British str., 1,353 tons, Capt. G. Byers, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C21.—B. & S.
Drifur, Norwegian str., 1,480 tons, Capt. M. Theil, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B33.—K. Larsen & Co.
Fern, Swedish str., 1,207 tons, Capt. J. E. Nilsson, from Quanyen, with a cargo of lime stone, lying at Kowloon Bay.—Y.K.K.
Giyo Maru, Japanese str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. B31.
Juan Arzon, American str., 4,840 tons, Capt. George E. Irmie, from San Francisco, which port she left on November 21st, with petroleum, lying at Lai-chikok.—Standard Oil Co.
Kawachi Maru, Japanese str., 3,797 tons, Capt. Hino Tsurubashi, from Moji, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—N.Y.K.
Kinkung, British str., 1,225 tons, Capt. C. P. Miller, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B15.—B. & S.
Oudenkerk, Dutch str., 7,033 tons, Capt. H. Huxter, from Shanghai, which port she left on December 20th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2.—J.C.J.L.
Produce, Norwegian str., 772 tons, Capt. E. Winesen, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C18.—K. Larsen & Co.
Soudan, British str., 4,817 tons, Capt. G. G. Randall, from Shanghai, which port she left December 20th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Takuma Maru, Japanese str., 1,294 tons, Capt. T. Ishigaki, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B23.—Y.K.K.
Taming, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. C. S. Ishister, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C16.—B. & S.
Tangitau, British str., 3,679 tons, Capt. R. G. Blayney, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—Cheung Hwa & Co.
West Prospect, American str., 4,520 tons, Capt. H. A. Wilhelmson, from Shanghai, which port she left on December 20th, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—Struthers & Barry.
 (Other Shipping News on page 9.)

WEATHER REPORT.

December 23rd at 12.15.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, etc.—Depression or typhoon of unknown intensity with 150 miles of Lat. 14 deg. N. Long. 114 deg. E. stationary or very slow.
 December 23rd at 12.15.—Pressure had decreased slightly over Japan and Indo-China. It has increased slightly at Shanghai and over the Loochoo Islands, Formosa and Luzon.
 The anticyclone has spread eastward.
 The typhoon appears to be nearly stationary in Lat. 14 deg. N. and Long. 114 deg. E. It may be filling up.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Dec. 23rd 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 93.49 inches, against an average of 92.89 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Dec. 24th is as follows:—
 District Forecast
 Formosa Channel N.E. winds, strong to fresh.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock (N.E. winds, fresh; fine.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock do.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 23rd.			
	Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.06	30.15	30.10
Temperature	67	61	66
Humidity	45	51	42
Wind Direction	NNE	N	N
" Force	3	3	2
Weather	B	B	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 22nd	67		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 23rd	53		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From December 24th to 30th, 1924.					
High Water.			Low Water.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.
Wed.	24	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		7 53	5 2	1 22	1 9
Thur.	25	8 54	5 1	1 50	1 3
		8 54	5 1	1 50	1 3
Fri.	26	9 45	4 4	2 25	0 7
		9 45	4 4	2 25	0 7
Satur.	27	10 43	4 7	3 23	0 4
		10 43	4 7	3 23	0 4
Sun.	28	11 37	4 6	4 10	0 3
		11 37	4 6	4 10	0 3
Mon.	29	12 33	4 4	5 52	0 6
		12 33	4 4	5 52	0 6
Tues.	30	1 33	4 4	6 50	0 9
		1 33	4 4	6 50	0 9

CLEARANCES.

December 23rd.
Banks, for Bangkok.
Giyo Maru, for Keelung.
Hui Ning, for Swatow.
Juan Arzon, for Manila.
Kinkung, for Canton.
Kawachi Maru, for Saigon.
Kinkung, for Canton.
President, for Manila.
Produce, for Kowloon.
Soudan, for Singapore.
Takuma Maru, for Singapore.
West Prospect, for Manila.
William Penn, for Manila.
Yezon Maru, for Tsingtau.
 (Other Shipping News on page 9.)

BOSTON AND NEW YORK DIRECT.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

S.S. "MINERIO" ... via Suez Canal... 11th Jan.
 M.S. "CEDARBANK" ... via Suez Canal... 5th Feb.

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1164



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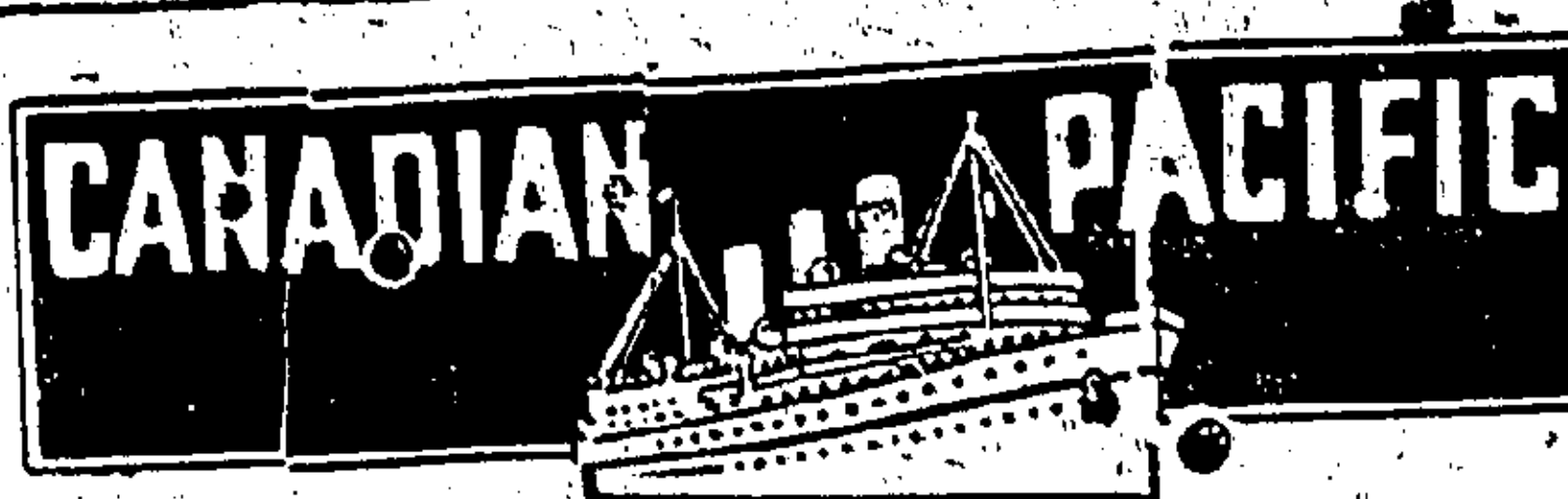
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1291



HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

"EMPRESS OF CANADA"

Will Sail from HONGKONG to MANILA
 5.00 p.m., Friday, December 26th.

And Arrive MANILA

8.00 a.m., Sunday, December 28th.

Will Sail from MANILA to HONGKONG

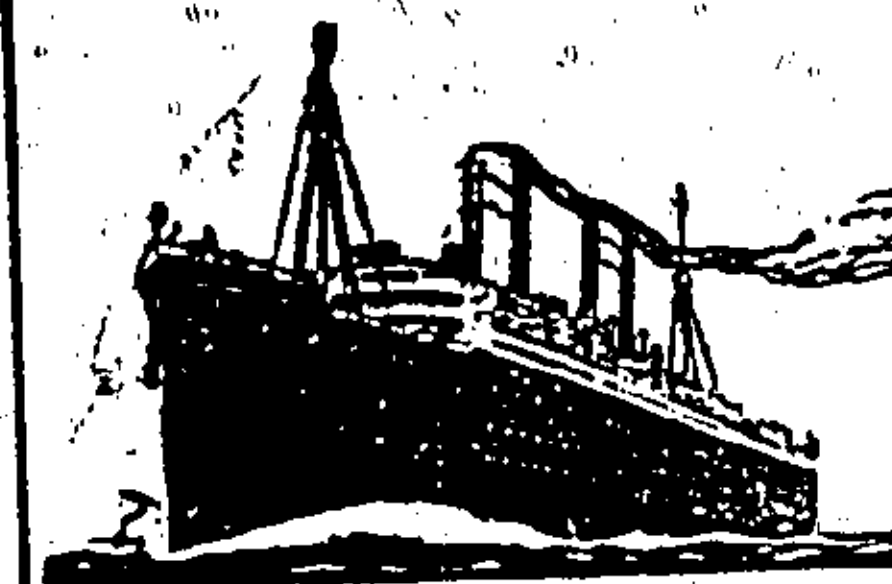
5.00 p.m., Monday, December 29th.

And Arrive HONGKONG

8.00 a.m., Wednesday, December 31st.

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"LUDWIGSHAFEN"	2nd January, 1925	17th January, 1925
"DERFFLINGER"		6th February
"SCHLESSEN"	1st February	21st February
"FULDA"		6th March
"AACHEN"	1st March	27th March
"TRIER"	29th March	4th April
"SAARBRUECKEN"	28th April	2nd May
"DESSAU"	24th May	14th June
"CORLENZ"	21st June	27th June
"ANHAULT"	18th July	10th August
"FULDA"	16th August	22nd August
"TRIER"	13th September	19th September
"SAARBRUECKEN"		17th October

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ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "SALAWATI"	19th December
S.S. "OLDEKE K"	13th Jan., 1925.
S.S. "GEMMA"	10th Feb.
S.S. "OOSTERK"	10th March

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERK"	24th December
S.S. "SALAWATI"	End of Jan., 1925
S.S. "OLDEKE K"	End of Feb.

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S.S. "LEGAZPI" ... 2nd Feb., 1925
 For YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, and SHANGHAI.
 S.S. "LEGAZPI" ... 16th Jan., 1925

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SHIZUOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 4th Feb., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore Ports.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Wednesday, 31st Dec., at 11 a.m.

HAKUSAN MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Jan.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

DAKAR MARU ... Sunday, 7th Feb.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

LIMA MARU ... Monday, 8th Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila Ports.

ARI MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Jan., at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Feb.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 4th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU (calls Delagoa Bay & Port Elizabeth) ... Wednesday, 24th Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

MURORAN MARU ... Saturday, 27th Dec.

RANGON AMARU ... Friday, 2nd Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Wednesday, 31st Dec.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MAROKA MARU ... Friday, 28th Dec.

HARTNA MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Dec.

WAKASA MARU (Kobe Direct) ... Tuesday, 6th Jan.

KAMO MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Jan.

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ANDRE LEBON	13th Dec.	13th Jan. 1925	13th Jan. 1925
AMBOISE	13th Dec.	13th Jan. 1925	13th Jan. 1925
ORANTILLY	13th Dec.	13th Jan. 1925	13th Jan. 1925
PORTUGES	13th Dec.	13th Jan. 1925	13th Jan. 1925
AMAZONE	13th Dec.	13th Jan. 1925	13th Jan. 1925

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BOUDAN"	8,896	24th Dec. Noon	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KEIWA"	9,125	27th Dec. Noon	Marseilles, L'don, Rotterdam, (Hamburg, Antwerp and Hull)
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	8,813	13th Jan.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Marseilles, London, B'dam. & Antwerp
"MOBEA"	9,111	7th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	8,844	18th Feb.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHGAR"	8,844	21st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"BOUDAN"	10,241	7th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"KASHGAR"	8,844	18th Mar.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SICILIA"	8,813	31st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	10,241	4th Apr.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SARDINIA"	8,844	18th Apr.	Marseilles & London
"KASHGAR"	8,844	21st May	Marseilles & London
"BOUDAN"	11,089	2nd May	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SICILIA"	8,813	16th May	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAIPEI"	8,500	5th Jan. 1925	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKADA"	8,548	18th Jan.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	28th Jan.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	24th Feb.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	30th Dec.	Manila, K'ambangan, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Feb. 1925	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"TANDA"	4,500	28th Feb.	do.

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 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	8,548	25th Dec. 10 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	28th Dec. 10 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,813	1st Jan.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	2nd Jan.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Jan.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DONGOLA"	8,063	10th Jan.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	10th Jan.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOBEA"	9,111	10th Jan.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	8,844	24th Jan.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,844	24th Jan.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"BOUDAN"	10,241	7th Feb.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,844	7th Feb.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"BOUDAN"	10,241	21st Feb.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,813	21st Feb.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Mar.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MAKALA"	14,803	7th Mar.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	31st Mar.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Apr.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	8,844	4th Apr.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"NAGOYA"	8,844	17th Apr.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOBEA"	9,111	22nd Apr.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	4,500	1st May	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	15th May	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,241	20th May	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
 Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-coming steamer.
 All Outfits are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels Measuring not more than 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 24th Dec. 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMINGHOU"	On 25th Dec. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SZECHOWEN"	On 25th Dec. 4 p.m.
CHIEFOO & TIENTSIN	"LUCHOW"	On 27th Dec. 11 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUKIANG"	On 27th Dec. Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 28th Dec. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"BOOCHOW"	On 28th Dec. 11 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUTYANG"	On 28th Dec. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 30th Dec. D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 1st Jan. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIVAN"	On 3rd Jan. 11 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 6th Jan. Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 6th Jan. 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fookow), Tuesdays (via Amoy, Thursday (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-birth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Due at Hongkong on or about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Bango, Thursday Is., & Aust. Ports on or about
"UHANGSHA"	10th Jan. 1925	17th Jan. 1925
"TAIYUAN"	23rd Feb.	28th Feb.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" Sails about 4th Jan., 1925

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

\$66.

NEXT SAILINGS

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "VENETIA" Sails about 1st Jan. 1925.
 S.S. "NUMIDIA" Sails about 14th Jan. 1925.
 S.S. "LACONIA" Sails about 22nd Jan. 1925.
 S.S. "PIUME-L" Sails about 1st Feb. 1925.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "BOSANDRA" Sails about 7th Jan. 1925.
 S.S. "NUMIDIA" Sails about 2nd Feb. 1925.
 S.S. "VENETIA" Sails about 7th Feb. 1925.
 S.S. "LACONIA" (cargo only) Sails about 26th Feb. 1925.
 S.S. "PIUME-L" Sails about 27th Mar. 1925.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CAIRO, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMTALI" Sails about 31st December.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.

AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE

OPERATED FOR UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

STRUTHERS & BARRY, MANAGING AGENTS.

REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE

(12 days to San Francisco. 25 days to Los Angeles).

U.S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" Sails about 31st Dec.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" Sails about 3rd Jan.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" Sails about 15th Jan.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" Sails about 14th Jan.

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